

BALLOU GOES TO THE MONEY

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Mr. Sidney M. Ballou, of Honolulu, is still here, having argued the Hawaiian Fisheries case before the Supreme Court for the Bishop estate, last week. His argument occupied about fifteen minutes, for which his fee, it is stated here, will be fifteen hundred dollars. He is now awaiting the filing of a brief by the government, so that he can file a brief for his clients. Mr. Ballou is stopping at the Shoreham.

Coming across the continent he had a disastrous experience, in being in the Union Pacific wreck, wherein nine people were killed. Mr. Ballou escaped unhurt, but he lost practically all his wardrobe and the Washington tailors are now busy replenishing it. He will have all new clothes when he appears again on the streets of Honolulu. Mr. Ballou was the hero of the Union Pacific wreck, for many of the injured, in that he immediately enlisted himself in behalf of those people. Serving as their attorney without compensation, he secured immediate payment of damages for some half a dozen people. When the railroad learned that he was a lawyer on the way to argue a case before the Supreme Court, they made haste in settling and these passengers of slender means were saved the expense of long litigation.

OUR JACK BUSY.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson has been here all of the past week, having returned from New York, where he was attending the conference on immigration under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. He has completed the arrangements for the issue of Hawaiian bonds, has been working with Delegate Kalaianalele and Judge F. M. Hatch upon a bill to carry out the recommendations of the President's message to spend 75 per cent. of the Federal taxes in the Territory, has been in consultation with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in connection with immigration matters, and, in company with Judge Hatch, has attended the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House on the Philippine tariff bill. Mr. Atkinson has also been in consultation considerably during the week with Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, who, as the personal representative of the President, has been investigating Hawaiian land and immigration.

"The third issue of Hawaiian bonds for territorial improvements under the act of two years ago for the sum of \$750,000," said Mr. Atkinson today, "has been approved by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury has extended the same privilege to this issue as was extended to the former issues. These bonds are for three and a half per cent., which is the lowest interest rate of any bonds so far issued by the Territory. Copies of all papers have been forwarded to Dillon & Hubbard, attorneys for the Territory in New York, for their opinion. That opinion should be issued this week. No trouble over this is anticipated as the bonds are to be issued under the same law and same circumstances as the former improvement bonds. While the appropriation bill, for which these bonds are to be issued, amounted to \$1,377,000, Gov. Carter decided to spend only \$750,000 of that amount and the President has upheld him in that decision."

Mr. Atkinson will leave Washington in a day or two for New York, and possibly for Chicago also, to look into matters pertaining to the sale of the bonds. It was not the original intention that he should have anything to do with that on this trip, but he is now complying with cablegrams from Gov. Carter. There is much he can do here to advance other matters of interest to the Territory, and, accordingly, as soon as he can execute this mission, will return to Washington again, probably by the end of the week.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

Delegate Kalaianalele yesterday introduced the refunding bill to pay back to the Territory 75 per cent. of the Federal taxes for twenty years to be spent in Federal public works and for public educational buildings. It was introduced after consultation with Chairman Hamilton, of the House Committee on Territories, to which committee it was referred, and reads as follows:

"A Bill to set aside certain Federal revenues from the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to set aside and hold apart as a separate fund seventy-five per centum of the Federal customs and internal revenues collected within the Territory of Hawaii for a period of twenty years from the first day of July, nineteen hundred and five, such fund to be held for expenditure only for Federal public works and public educational buildings within the Territory of Hawaii and shall be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury only upon specific appropriations made by the Congress."

All the Hawaiians here are enthusiastic in organizing a campaign to push the refunding bill. They have been in frequent communication by cable with Honolulu and are working in consonance with the wishes of business and official authorities of the Territory. It is felt that they are well equipped to deal with the situation and everything possible will be done to have the bill written into law before the close of the present session. Col. Edwards, of the insular bureau, who keeps a close watch on Hawaiian affairs, although they do not come under his jurisdiction, said today that "Hawaii could get the refund of taxes and ought to get them."

When Mr. Atkinson was asked today what had been accomplished on the subject of immigration, he replied: "I came on to see Mr. Sargent, the Commissioner General of Immigration and talk over the question of how far the territorial board of immigration may go in assisting immigrants to the

Hawaiian islands. To put it in as few words as possible, Mr. Sargent said we might go as far as we like, but only as a territorial board. Since the famous Korean case we have been very touchy in Hawaii on the subject of assisting immigrants. When I was in Washington a year ago it was intimated to me that assistance to immigrants could be rendered by a territory or state. In the last Legislature, the bill prepared by H. W. Breckons, the United States Attorney, organizing the territorial board of immigration, was passed. Since then the board has organized and I was sent on here, as I said, to ascertain the legal status, and to see to what limits we could go in assisting immigrants to the islands. On my arrival here I found that this subject had already interested the President and the immigration authorities. Mr. Sargent seems more interested now than anyone else in settling the country with white people and feels sure that it can be done. But he said that only as a territorial board could we assist immigrants. He says we may advertise, charter steamers, carry the immigrants at reduced fare or free. I have wired this information to the islands and have been told to await instructions."

Mr. Atkinson had a very satisfactory experience in his visit to New York and his participation in the deliberations of the National Civic Federation. He was chosen chairman of the committee on program and order of business and also spoke for twenty minutes on "What Hawaii is Doing on Immigration." While careful not to say aught against the interests of the Territory in Chinese labor, Mr. Atkinson emphasized the efforts now on foot to Americanize Hawaii and to secure white settlers there. After Mr. Atkinson had spoken, President Gompers promised his support in that direction. Mr. Sargent, who was the first speaker at the conference, referred to what Hawaii was doing to meet the immigration and to settle her lands with white people. He advised other states to do the same.

Since returning to Washington Mr. Atkinson has discussed the subject further with President Gompers and will have still another conference with him tomorrow.

KUHIO'S COMMITTEES.

Delegate Kalaianalele was well cared for by Speaker Cannon in committee assignments. In the last Congress he had membership on the Committee on Territories and on the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. In this Congress he remains a member of the House Committee on Territories, being put at the foot of the list, and also is made a member of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and on private land claims.

The House Committee on Immigration already has several bills before it for consideration and probably will try to frame some measure. One of these is a bill by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts to place a head tax of from \$2 to \$40 upon immigrants, but not upon immigrants to Porto Rico or Hawaii. But while there is considerable sentiment in the House for further restriction of immigration it is not so pronounced in the Senate, where there seems warrant for saying no immigration bill can pass at this session. Senator Dillingham, chairman of immigration, thinks the demand for labor in this country is becoming so keen that Congress would not be justified in restricting immigration further but would rather be justified in facilitating the distribution of immigrants after they reach this country. He will offer a bill before long to that end. Mr. Dillingham said today that the educational test could never pass the Senate and that the limit of reasonable restriction of immigration seemed to have been reached.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NEW TRIAL MOTION FOR BERTELMANN

"A misleading, confused and blundering statement" is the description U. S. Assistant District Attorney Dunn gave in the Federal Court yesterday afternoon of the bill of exceptions filed by the attorneys for Frank C. Bertelmann, convicted of fraudulent personation of a Federal officer, on their motion for a new trial. Henry Hogan and H. C. Mossman appeared for the motion. L. M. Strauss, who led the defense at the trial, not being present. There were exceptions to Judge Dole's charge to the jury and Mr. Dunn was arguing that there must have been specific objections, instead of the general ones presented, so that the judge might correct any mistakes before the jury left the box. He quoted Justice Peckham of the U. S. Supreme Court as one of his authorities. The hearing was continued.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and E. B. Hendry, United States Marshal, yesterday signed the lease by the Territory of Hawaii to the United States of accommodations in the Judiciary building for the United States District Court, the Judge and clerks thereof, the District Attorney and Assistant and the Marshal.

Next month the accrued rent to December 31, 1905, amounting to \$3000 will be paid to the Territory. It is at the rate of \$400 a month, the lease being in force from the first of August.

Auditor Fisher is still holding up loan fund contracts by refusal to certify balances to meet them while the actual cash is not in the treasury. There is no sign so far of carrying the deadlock into the courts. Perhaps it is only a matter of days until Treasurer Campbell sells the \$750,000 of new bonds on the mainland, when he might cable a portion of the proceeds to get over the difficulty.

People who want seeds from the Government, "free, gratis and for nothing" can get them by applying to the local Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry or by sending a postal card to "Mailing Clerk, P. O. Box 331, Honolulu." Very large supplies are on hand of the seeds of the beet, onion, radish, bean, lettuce, turnip, mustard and watermelon.

HATCH FIGHTS THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF BILL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18.—The hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means on the Philippine Tariff have been in progress during the past week. Judge F. M. Hatch has been one of the witnesses and has also been working industriously for the defeat of the bill. It is beginning to look as though the bill might never become law, although it is too early yet to make any positive predictions. Judge Hatch had a very rough time before the committee, however. Chairman Payne bluntly asking him what right Hawaii had to complain when her people for twenty years had enjoyed free trade with this country?

The fact is, however, that Judge Hatch has been making some very effective arguments, and these arguments have enlisted the sympathies of many House and Senate leaders. He has urged that Hawaii, as well as Porto Rico, having accepted in full the sovereignty of the United States and being loyal to the government in every particular, are more deserving of consideration than islands like the Philippines, whose status is uncertain, it not having been determined yet whether the Philippines will ever become a permanent part of the United States.

It was the intention of the Speaker to have the Philippine bill passed in the House before the holidays, but the opposition has been so powerful that it has been decided to prolong the hearings and spar for time. The sugar trust and the tobacco trust support of the tariff bill has done it no good in these troublous times when Congressmen are shy about touching elbows with such interests, even if the cause is worthy. Many protests are pouring in against the bill and there have been many features to complicate the situation.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

JUDGE HATCH'S POSITION. The Washington Post says: Mr. Francis M. Hatch, late Hawaiian Minister at Washington, who is spending the winter in the city, in an interview with a reporter of The Post yesterday, discussing the probable effect on Hawaii of the proposed Philippine tariff measure, said:

"Everything that Mr. Walsh has said in regard to the damage which would result to Colorado in case Philippine sugars are admitted into the United States free of duty, applies with double force to Hawaii. Hawaii could not for a moment compete with the vast quantities of sugar which would pour into the United States from the Philippines in case the duty were removed. The danger to Hawaii is greater than to any other part of the country, for the simple reason that sugar is the only crop which can be produced in Hawaii at a profit. Many

other enterprises have been attempted, but without success. Coffee was supposed to offer a fine opening for the small farmer. The price of the Brazilian coffee, however, dropped so low that living wages could not be made in Hawaii in coffee culture. Miles of small coffee orchards on the Volcano road leading out of Hilo had to be abandoned after annexation. A small duty on coffee would undoubtedly revive this industry, but as the case stands today, Hawaii's prosperity depends solely on its sugar industry. This in Hawaii constitutes both agriculture and manufacture. It has been found impossible to conduct the industry on a paying basis on a small scale. The margin of profit is so small that unless the industry is carried on on a large scale, there is no profit in it. This has been done in Hawaii through corporations, which are practically to a large extent co-operative societies, the stock being largely scattered and much of it held in small amounts by residents of the islands. In fact, sugar shares have been about the only local investment available for small investors since annexation. Even the postal savings bank, which did a very large business under the Republic, went to the wall with annexation. Hawaii has a population of 150,000 people. How long, it may be asked, could their efforts prevail against the output which the 7,000,000 of the Philippines could put on the market?

COULD NOT STAND COMPETITION.

"It would require but a very small addition to the world's crop from the Philippines to absolutely demoralize the price. There are many ways in which the Filipinos may be aided without placing their sugar on the free list. Their unrivaled hemp is one of their natural productions, which can not be equalled by any other fiber the world over. They would also be equally benefited with Hawaii by a duty on coffee. Their tobacco is another industry which ought to produce very large returns. It is said to be of a distinctly inferior quality to the tobacco grown in the United States, and for that reason does not menace the tobacco growers of this country."

"Those who criticize Hawaii and its sugar industry, lose sight of the fact that the Hawaiian sugar planter, with his eyes open, elected union with the United States rather than independence, unlimited labor from the Orient, the sugar market of Western Canada, Australia, Japan, and China. There must have been a certain element of patriotism which influenced this choice. If the other alternative had been accepted the islands would have been made Asiatic for all time to come. Many of the difficulties which have resulted from annexation were anticipated. Many others were not dreamed of. For instance, nobody living in Hawaii

METHODIST CONFERENCE CONCLUDES HAPPILY

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The Methodist Church Mission Conference, the first to be held in this Territory, has met and finished its labors and adjourned. The final session was held yesterday morning. It began at 11 o'clock, Bishop Hamilton presiding. Due largely to the untiring work of Pastor J. W. Wadman, who has also been acting as Superintendent of the Conference for the past year, the time was ripe for the session of the Conference and the local Methodists were fortunate, it is generally conceded, in securing Bishop John W. Hamilton, D. D., LL.D., to preside.

The present condition of the church may be gathered in brief from the following taken from the report of the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Conference: Baptisms 571, last year 132, increase 439; members 810, last year 419, increase 401; churches 12, last year 6, increase 6; value of church property \$36,510, last year \$23,220, increase \$13,290; parsonages 6, last year 2, increase 4; value of parsonages \$12,650, last year \$8750, increase \$3900; total amount paid on buildings \$12,175, last year \$30, increase \$12,145; number Sunday schools 23, last year 11; scholars 1279, last year 521; number of preaching places or stations 44, last year 18; pastors or evangelists 16, last year 7; total benevolent receipts (missions, church extensions, Sunday school union, freedman's aid, education and women's home missionary) \$411.90, last year \$251, increase \$260.90.

The Methodist church was filled to overflowing. The right section was largely occupied with Koreans and the left with Japanese, leaving the white people mostly in the center. After singing "Coronation," reciting the Apostles' Creed and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Wadman, Mrs. (Dr.) Hoffman sang a solo. "In the Palace of the King." The pastor and congregation then read responsively the Portieth Psalm, followed by the scripture lesson, read by the Bishop from the fourth chapter of St. John's Gospel, verses 4 to 22. Miss Marion Bell sang for an offertory the "Advent Hymn," arranged by Pinsuti.

Pastor Wadman read the week's announcements, saying that there would be a union service at Central Union in the evening, the pastor and several leading laymen of that church having invited the Methodist congregation to attend and the Bishop to preach

the sermon. "Had there been room," said Mr. Wadman, "the services would be held here, but as our church is not large enough to accommodate the congregations of both, and Central Union having kindly offered us the use of their church, we will hold the services there." He also announced that the Bishop would deliver a lecture at Punahou College on Friday night. The choir then sang for an anthem "Christian Herald," by Coombs, in a very acceptable manner. Miss Bell's success with the choir is becoming more noticeable weekly. Miss Wadman's accompaniments were likewise all well rendered.

Following the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" in three languages at once—English, Korean and Japanese—Bishop John W. Hamilton, D. D., LL.D., president of the conference, delivered the sermon, taking for his text the latter part of the 22nd verse of the fourth chapter of the Gospel According to St. John, "For Salvation is of the Jews." The Bishop stated that he had prepared another sermon for the occasion, but at the sight of so many foreigners he had decided to take the text above stated.

He reviewed the history of the Jews, saying that they were really a much smaller nation than was generally supposed. That there were more Mormons than Jews in the United States according to the census of 1900, that in Russia there were only 4,000,000 and in Austro-Hungary only 2,000,000, and that there were in the entire world less Jews than there are inhabitants in the cities of New York and London. But he said that persecution had driven many Jews to America and their recent coming had been noticed on account of the fact of their persecution. The Jewish population of America had increased from 300,000 in 1890 to over 1,500,000 in 1900.

He spoke of the discrimination now made between races and compared it to that made in Bible times between the Samaritans and the Jews.

If the salvation came from the Jews, then the Jews were responsible to give it to their fellow men, said the preacher. "The divine plan was to make the men of this world the saviors of the others in the world. It might have been done by angels all at once, but the plan of God was to transmit his

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at the time of annexation dreamed for a moment that our commerce would be classed as coasting trade and our relations with Australia, New Zealand, and Canada made unpleasant thereby. WANT A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

"Those in Hawaii who labored to bring about annexation to the United States yield to no man in their devotion to the cause of developing Hawaii on American lines. When they chose the American flag, it was with the determination that Hawaii should be a white man's country and should be a fitting place for their children to grow up and reside in. To them, however, it seems a poor way to Americanize Hawaii to first make it bankrupt. This result will surely follow the free admission of Philippine sugars to the United States. We protest against being done to death on the pretext that our industries and prosperity will not be affected by the proposed gratuitous grant to the Philippines. Why should the sugar industry be torn down in Hawaii merely to be set up again in the Philippine Islands? Will the business gain in purity, or will it become more American by being transported to the Philippines? Hawaii is an American Territory in a sense in which the Philippine Islands never can be by any possibility. Hawaii's whole development has been on American lines. Its customs and internal revenues pass into the treasury of the United States as a part of the general fund. The revenues of the Philippine Islands are theirs. This difference of itself entitles Hawaii to a different treatment than is extended to the Philippines.

"Hawaii contributed to the treasury of the United States from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000 a year. This is equivalent to a tax of from \$8 to \$10 a head upon every man, woman, and child living in the Hawaiian Islands, a rate of taxation unheard of elsewhere in the world over. We would be very glad to have this turned back for local improvements. We get only so much as can be had in the scramble before the Committees on Public Buildings and River and Harbor Appropriations. As to legislation affecting the sugar industry, Hawaii respectfully asks for a small share of the 'square deal' about which we have heard so much of late."

A MAUI WOMAN KILLS A BEAR

Vancouver World: Mrs. Scott, the doughty Amazon of British Columbia fame, though her deeds have by no means been confined to this province, is just receiving hearty congratulations on having at last added a bear to her list of trophies. A World reporter found Mrs. Scott at North Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon, bending over the body of the bear, which was being skinned. It is a fine animal, weighing perhaps about 300 pounds. Besides Bruin there was also a magnificent eagle, which measures seven feet from wing to wing, and this, too, like the bear, was killed at first shot. Mrs. Scott came from her home in the Hawaiian Islands on purpose to enjoy the sport for which British Columbia is so famous. She underwent enormous hardships while journeying up to Indian river, where she killed her bear, and was ill for three days and nights with bronchitis. Still she would not turn back. She had left her temporary home in North Vancouver on purpose to track that bear and she meant to have him. Finally, as a reward for her pains she did have him. The bear was shot on Sunday morning. Mrs. Scott uses a 32 special rifle and soft-nosed bullets. The skin is being prepared and will be sent on to Mrs. Scott in the Hawaiian Islands. The eagle will be stuffed and also sent on after her. She had much difficulty in finding her dogs for her bear-hunting expedition, but finally she managed to obtain them from Mr. Anson, of Seymour creek. Both Mrs. Scott's little boys take a great interest in shooting, but she is too wise a mother to let them indulge in that sport while they are still so young. Mrs. Scott returns to her home on the island of Maui, in the Hawaiian Islands, next week.

Judge Robinson denied a motion for continuance of the Godfrey, Trustee, vs. Rowland case after a strenuous argument therefor by Mr. McClanahan. Mr. Derby, on the same side, moved for a directed verdict for defendant on the ground that it had not been shown that Thos. Metcalf was the only heir-at-law to the premises in dispute. This was denied. Then the closing proceedings were entered upon, the afternoon session being extended to 7 o'clock, with night session to follow dinner. As the erection of scaffolding for the painters in the Judiciary Building was completed, the trial was removed back there from the Capitol in the morning.

At eleven o'clock the charge to the jury was completed and they retired for deliberation. At 12:30 a. m. the jury left for the Grill for dinner, as they had not come to an agreement. They were expected back about two o'clock, but no verdict was considered likely before morning.

Referring to his successful prosecution of O. St. John Gilbert in the Honolulu District Court, where the defendant was convicted of cutting trees on public lands and fined \$200 and costs, Attorney General Peters said:

"It is a strange omission in the forestry law that there is no specific provision against cutting down trees on Government land. The Gilbert case had to be prosecuted under the malicious injury statute.

"Here is the Board of Agriculture and Forestry putting forth every effort for the conservation and propagation of forests, yet the law creating the bureau has nothing in it to stop forest devastation."

The Attorney General prosecuted the Gilbert case in person, assisted by Detective Chester Doyle. Mr. Gilbert was defended by Messrs. Chillingworth, Humphreys and Rawlins. His two Japanese employees were discharged as irresponsible in the matter.

WOOD GETS GOOD NEWS

Atherton Brownell, of the Industrial Press Alliance of New York, one of the press agents who accompanied the Taft party to Honolulu and the Orient, is buying himself in writing articles for various eastern publications on Hawaii.

Secretary Wood has letters from Mr. Brownell telling his plans in this respect. Mr. Wood is overjoyed at Brownell's co-operation, for his articles are pretty sure to get into magazines and newspapers and Hawaii will reap the benefit.

Mr. Brownell is taking a decided interest in the proposed San Francisco-Honolulu yacht race to be pulled off in July under the auspices of the Hawaii Yacht Club and the Promotion Committee, for which a handsome cup is to be offered. He believes that this is an important matter to place before the mainland public. He will begin to give the race as much prominence as possible. The floral parade is to be featured at once. Mr. Brownell is about to write an article on horseback riding in the islands, with particular reference to the Pa'u riders. This article will be illustrated. Mr. Brownell also calls attention to the National Magazine's proposition to send a party down here next year. The magazine sends out a traveling party annually, the result of a competition in story writing. He hopes that this visit will result in considerable benefit to the islands. From now on the National Magazine will have an article on Hawaii in every issue, and well illustrated.

H. P. Wood, who is a member of the Congressional Committee of the Trans-Mississippi Irrigation Congress, intends to see that Hawaii is well represented at the next session. This congress is one of the best advertised organizations in the West and its proceedings are given wide publication.

The two-color posters advertising the coming festa on Washington's birthday will be spread all over the Pacific Coast, from Vancouver to San Diego, in the next two weeks. Posters will also be sent to different railroad centers and they will doubtless be given conspicuous display not only on the Coast, but in the East as well.

EWA, December 29.—Ewa mill is now running night and day, having started on the 18th. The cane is better than at the same time last year. The crop will be larger this year than last.

The kindergarten children had a Christmas tree in the pavilion on last Friday night. The hall was crowded with the little tots and their parents. There was great excitement when Santa Claus appeared. Each child was made happy with a present, and after songs and dances by the children all went home happy. Miss Craig and Miss Fisher ought to feel proud of their little charges.

All the teams are in full practice now, preparing for the tennis tournament to be held on New Year's Day, of which particulars are enclosed for the Advertiser sports page.

The plantation gives its annual dance for the employees on next Saturday night. The Ellis Quintet from town is engaged to supply the music and, judging from the number of invitations sent out, there will be a record-breaking crowd in attendance.

There were three marriages at Ewa during 1905 and already there are three engagements announced for 1906. It looks as if Mr. Renton would be kept busy building houses in 1906.

Frank Broland is now learning to bolt sugar at Ewa.

Mrs. T. O'Dowda gave a Christmas tree Saturday night to her children and all their little friends. They had a real Santa Claus (Mr. Greenfield) and all had the time of their lives.

Secretary Fisher S. Harris of the Commercial Club, of Salt Lake City, Utah, which inaugurated the "See America First" propaganda, writes Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee that the club had recently sent Governor Carter a strong letter urging his attendance at the conference to be held in Salt Lake in January. Mr. Fisher states that he is not unmindful of the difficulties in the "way of his Excellency's attending but failing his presence we will be very glad to have him send some strong man as his personal representative."

"You will note also," continues Mr. Fisher, "that the Territory of Hawaii is entitled to two delegates in addition to the one from your organization. It occurs to me that in the event of the Governor not being able to send these two delegates directly from Honolulu, he might select two good men from the mainland."

"At any rate we have asked his Excellency for his endorsement of the movement, and will be glad if you will urge him to send us at his early convenience a strong expression of his favorable opinion."

COLDS.

Colds are quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It is pleasant to take. Children like it. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MAYAILL BOUND OVER.

Oswald Mayall, railway station agent at Wailua, was bound in \$1000 by U. S. Commissioner Mailing, after examination yesterday, to appear before the Federal grand jury at next term for violation of the Edmunds Act. F. E. Thompson appeared for him, but put on no evidence. District Attorney Breckons conducted the examination for the United States.